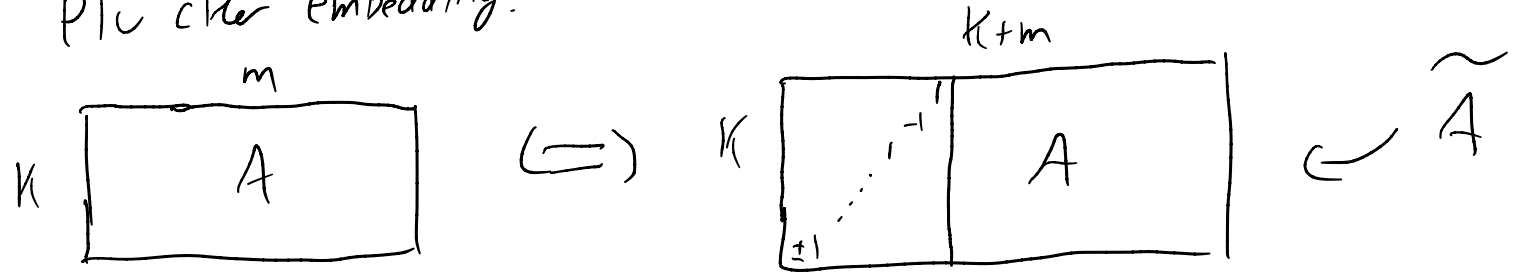


# "Dimers & Grassmannians" Problem / Example Session 1

① Stiefel-Plücker correspondence & injectivity of Plücker embedding.



$\Delta_{X,Y}$  denotes minor of  $A$  w/ row set  $X \subseteq [k]$   
 col set  $Y \subseteq [m]$

$$I = (\omega_0(X))^{\text{comp}} \cup (Y+k)$$

$\omega_0(z) \rightarrow k+z-1$ , comp = complement in  $\{1, \dots, k\}$

$$Y+k = \{y+k \mid y \in Y\}$$

Claim/Observ  $\Delta_{X,Y} = [I]_{\tilde{A}}$

from A

Ex |  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Delta_{12,23} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$

$$w_0(1) = 3 \quad w_0(2) = 2$$

$$w_0(12) = 23 \quad (23)^c = 1$$

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$23 + 3 \longrightarrow S6$$

$$[156]_{\tilde{A}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta_{12,23} \quad \checkmark \quad \smile$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall Plücker embedding

$$GL_k \backslash \text{Mat}_{k,n}^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{\binom{n}{k}-1}$$

set of  $k$ -subsets  
of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ \cap \\ \text{Mat}_{k,n}^* \end{matrix} \longrightarrow \left[ [I]_A \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{k} \right]$$

§  $A$  &  $B \in \text{Mat}_{k,n}^*$  have the same image.

We can assume  $[1 \dots k]A = [1 \dots k]B \neq 0$

So we can find  $g_A, g_B \in GL_k$  s.t.

$$\tilde{A} = g_A \cdot A = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \pm 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \hline & & & X \end{array} \right)$$

$$\tilde{B} = g_B \cdot B = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \pm 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \hline & & & Y \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{A} &= g_A \cdot A = (\pm 1 \dots \pm 1 \mid X) \\ \tilde{B} &= g_B \cdot B = (\pm 1 \dots \pm 1 \mid Y)\end{aligned}$$

By assumption,

$$[I]_{\tilde{A}} = [I]_{\tilde{B}} \quad \forall I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} I \\ \text{S-P} \end{array} \rightarrow R_I, C_I \rightarrow \Delta_{R_I, C_I}(X) = \Delta_{R_I, C_I}(Y)$$

$$n=8, k=4, \quad I = \{2, 5, 6, 8\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{comp} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{shift back} \\ & & \text{by 4} \\ & 1, 3, 4 & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & 1, 2, 4 & \\ & 1, 2, 4 & \end{array}$$

By varying  $I$ ,  
conclude  $X=Y$ .

$$[2568]_{\tilde{A}} = [2568]_{\tilde{B}} \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{124, 124}(X) = \Delta_{124, 124}(Y)$$

So we know  $X=Y$        $\tilde{A} = (\dots | X)$        $\tilde{B} = (\dots | Y)$

$$\tilde{A} = g_A \cdot A \quad \tilde{B} = g_B \cdot B$$

"  
(... | X)

$$\text{so } A = g_A^{-1} g_B B$$

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Recall short Plücker:  $L \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$      $i < j < l < t$

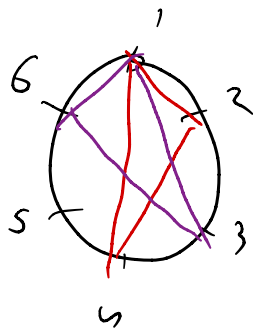
$$[L_{il}][L_{jt}] = [L_{ij}][L_{lt}] + [L_{it}][L_{jl}]$$

Recall short Plücker:  $L \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$   $1 < j < l < t$

$$[Lij][Ljt] = [Lis][Llt] + [Lit][Ljl]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|ccc} & X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} \\ & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} \\ & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ \hline & & & X \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{1,1}(X) &= X_{11} \stackrel{SP}{=} [124] \\ X_{13} &= [126] \\ X_{21} &= [134] \\ X_{23} &= [136] \end{aligned}$$



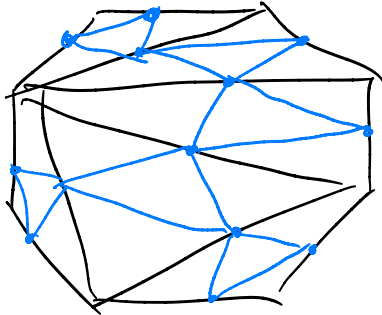
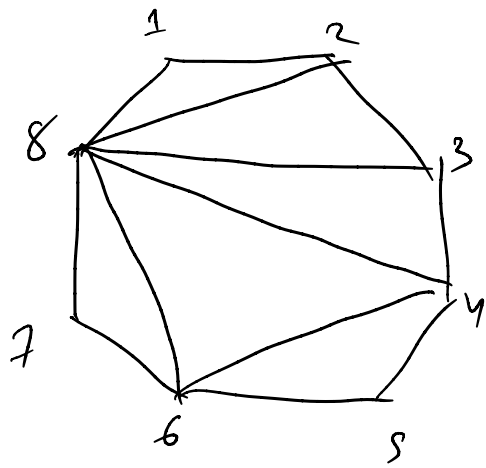
$$\Delta_{12,13} \longrightarrow [146]$$

$$1 \longrightarrow [123]$$

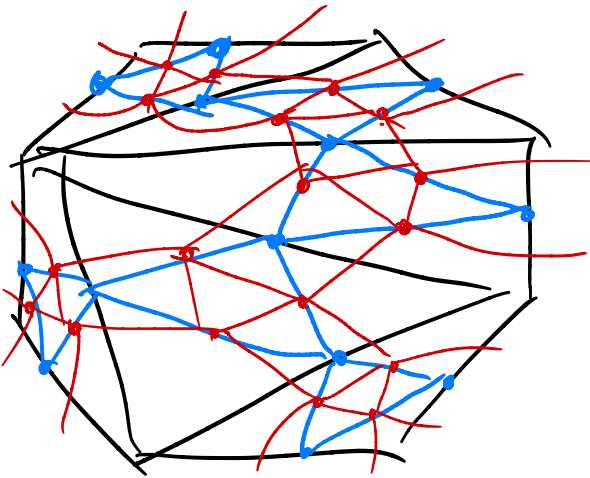
$$\Delta_{12,13} \cdot 1 = X_{11}X_{23} - X_{21}X_{13} \rightsquigarrow [124][136] = [146][123] + [134][126]$$

$\mathcal{L}'' = \{13\}$





{ 28, 38, 48, 46, 68 }  
 12, 23, -----



Better  
 - Picture  
 on next  
 Page.



